Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Twenty-rupee appointments are second class appointments. Graduates are qualified for appointments of Class I on Rs. 35 or more.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Have you never appointed graduates on Rs. 20?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—If they are willing to take up smaller appointments, we may appoint them.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—But will they stick on to the post?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—They promise to stay on and come, I suppose, and are appointed. But, in any case, if the appointing authority selects a man who is not likely to stick on, the fault is not in the rules.

Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA.—Even in the case of teachers why not appoint them on a pay similar to that offered to men of the same qualification in the other departments?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—Under the rules, graduates can be started on Rs. 35 or more and S.S.L.C. men on Rs. 25. In selecting the candidates, the appointing authorities must be careful to select only such candidates as are likely to stick on.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Will the Government instruct the appointing authorities to select only applicants with the required minimum qualification and not those with higher qualifications?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is the instruction that we have already given. And instructions have also been given that persons who resign appointments already taken up should not be appointed to other posts. The appointing authority may give effect to these instructions strictly.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY.—Are the best men alone selected for appointments in all the vacancies?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The Central Recruitment Board is meant for that very purpose.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—What is the object of forming the Central Recruitment Board? Has not the efficiency of the services suffered as a result of the Central Recruitment rules? Have not the interests of one minority community been sacrificed as a result of constituting the Central Recruitment Board? Will the Government be pleased to abolish the Board and safeguard the interests of the said community?

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH.—How many years after their first appointment are graduates promoted to higher grades?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—It depends upon the circumstances of each case. There are rules governing promotions in the various departments. Some get promotions earlier and some later. It is not possible to give a definite answer to so general a question.

Scheme for a Coir Manufacturing Company at Tiptur.

Q.—15. Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA (Tiptur Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the fact that there is a proposal to establish a Coir Manufacturing Company at Tiptur?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).—

No.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—In the last Birthday Session of the Assembly, Government had stated in reply to a representation that the question would be considered. Now it is stated that no such scheme is under consideration. Why is it so?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The answer is that Government do not know anything about the formation of a private company.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—But was not the starting of this industry promised at the last session?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—In Arsikere rope-making is taken up, for which a loan has been given by Government. The party has ordered for the required machinery and it is understood that the work will commence at an early date.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA.—Five taluks are interested in this subject. Instead of confining help to one private individual, would it not be better for the Government to help in the floating of a

company or themselves start the industry in view of the fact that all the raw material is now going to waste?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It is not possible for Government to start every industry. If local people are prepared to start any industry, Government can consider the question of giving them reasonable facilities.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—So far as the coir industry goes, it is a question which must be investigated. We shall see if anything can be done in that direction.

Restoration of the Breached Tank of Ankasandra Village.

Q.—17. **Messrs. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA** and **C. H. LINGADEVARU** (Chiknayakanhalli Taluk) and **P. CHOWDIAH** (Chiknayakanhalli Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) since how long the subject of restoration of the breached tank of Ankasandra Village, Handanakere Hobli, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, is under correspondence;

(*b*) the number of times estimates were prepared for the restoration of this tank and the amount so estimated;

(*c*) whether the raiyats have agreed to pay a higher rate of contribution;

(*d*) whether the raiyats have ever petitioned for the restoration of the tank;

(*e*) whether any of the Public Works Department Officers have inspected this tank?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar).**—

(*a*) Since 1933.

(*b*) No regular estimate has been prepared for the project.

(*c*) The question of contribution does not arise since the restoration of the tank is not proposed to be taken up as the supply to the Borankanve reservoir will be affected.

(*d*) and (*e*) The answer is in the affirmative

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—Is there any other lake or tank besides Borankanve below the Ankasandra tank?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—There are some others but Borankanve is the most important.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—Did Ankasandra tank not exist before Borankanve was built? Is it not a fact that it was because there were not many raiyats then to cultivate the lands, that the restoration of the tank was not pressed?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The tank bed of Ankasandra tank has been given over permanently for dry cultivation, and it has to be acquired at a heavy cost.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—Is it true that because of its very heavy cost the work may not be taken up by the Government at all?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Besides, the restoration of the tank seriously affects the supplies to the Borankanve Reservoir.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—Is it not a fact that levelling of the land itself will be too costly?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—I do not think so.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—Is it not true that if only there is sufficient rainfall, both the tanks may fill? If it is so, why not restore the other one?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Unfortunately, there is not sufficient rainfall in that area.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—How can we say that?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Because Borankanve has never overflown, except in one or two years.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—But suppose it overflows and the water fills the lower tank, would it not make for some extra revenue under the lower tank?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The fact is that the Borankanve tank does not fill every year. The question of excess water from Borankanve does not arise.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA.—But Ankasandra area has